

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, July 10, 1846.

Democratic Nominations. FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES B. SHEPARD, OF WAKE COUNTY.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY CANDIDATES.
FOR THE SENATE,
WILLIAM S. ASHE.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
EDWARD D. HALL.

FOR SHERIFF,
OWEN FENNELL.

Celebration of the Fourth.

The celebration of our national jubilee was conducted in a most spirited and enthusiastic manner in Wilmington, on Saturday last. How could it be otherwise? Whose heart and feelings could remain cold and untouched, on a day like this? Who that calls himself an American citizen but must feel and appreciate the noble impulses which the annual return of this day must ever bring with it? A day which commemorates the most glorious and important event which the annals of this or any other country record. When we recollect that it was upon this day that the lamp of Liberty, which now sheds its hallowed light over the Western hemisphere, was solemnly lighted upon the altars of America—and when, too, we look around us and find that it continues to burn with undimmed lustre, with what feelings of gratitude and pride should the annual return of this glorious day be hailed.

The morning was ushered in with the joyous pealing of bells and the booming of artillery. At dawn of the morning, a Federal salute of thirteen minute guns announced to our citizens that the celebration of our national jubilee had commenced. At an early hour in the morning our streets presented quite an animated scene. The Clarendon Guards, our beautiful horse company, and the Wilmington Guards, the recently organized Infantry corps, parading the streets, gave to our town quite a military appearance, whilst crowds of civilians thronged the sidewalks. At half past 8 o'clock Col. JAMES T. MILLER, chief Marshal, assisted by Thomas Howe, formed the procession in front of the Carolina Hotel, according to the programme which we published on a former occasion. The Clarendon Guards, on foot, and the Wilmington Guards headed the procession, which was really a large and respectable one. There was a band of Amateur musicians present on the occasion, whose spirit stirring strains lent an additional charm to the enthusiasm of the day. The procession, at about 9 o'clock, took the line of march for the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the services of the day were conducted. And here let us tender our thanks, as one of the citizens of Wilmington, to the congregation of that Church, for their courtesy in permitting its use for the celebration. On reaching the Church, the military opened their ranks, in order that the civil portion of the procession might pass through. The Orator, Reader and Reverend Clergy, entering first. The House, although a large one, was literally filled to overflowing. On entering the sacred edifice, our eyes were greeted with one of the most interesting spectacles upon which they ever gazed. The body of the edifice was crowded almost to suffocation. But what lent to the scene its most attractive features, was the presence of a large number of Carolina's fairest daughters. Whose heart could remain cold to the inspiration of the moment, when he gazed on the faces of the young and the lovely, whose radiant smiles and bright eyes so eloquently beamed around him? Oh! it was a lovely picture! Music, too, lent its charms to the magic influences of the hour. During the services, several appropriate pieces were executed in fine style by a choir of amateur vocalists, to whose services on the occasion, the people of Wilmington are much indebted. A most solemn and impressive prayer was offered up by the Rev. A. P. Repton, who officiated as Chaplain of the day. Then was read the Declaration of Independence by Griffith J. McRee, every sentence and every word of which should be engraved on the hearts of the American people, in characters of living light. The Orator of the day, EDWARD CANTWELL, then rose, and a difficult and delicate task, indeed, was his. Enjoying a reputation for talents as a brilliant writer and a polished scholar, which it is the fortune of few men of his age to attain, public expectation was on tiptoe. Much was expected. Therefore the extreme delicacy of the task, which his fellow-citizens had imposed upon him. And well and nobly did he sustain that reputation. It has been our fortune to listen to a number of similar addresses in various parts of the country, and to have heard some of the first men in the State officiate on occasions like the one about which we are now speaking, but never do we remember any on which we were more pleased, than on Saturday last. We speak but the unanimous sentiments of the vast audience who listened with intense and wrapped attention to Mr. Cantwell's eloquent address, when we say that, as a specimen of finished oratory, it far exceeded what even his most intimate friends had expected. We will not pretend to sketch this brilliant effort of the gifted speaker. We would do Mr. Cantwell injustice. Besides, we hope that the address will be published. Indeed, every one with whom we have spoken on this subject, has expressed a similar wish. Several, during its delivery, the audience, by the magic influence which the eloquent speaker exercised over their hearts, into irresistible plaudits. We have no opinion as to the speech, and unqualified and enthusiastic praise.

May we express the hope that the oration will be published? The services of the day closed with music from the amateur choir, to whom we have before alluded. May the annual return of our national jubilee be ever celebrated in the same spirited and enthusiastic manner. Immediately after the delivery of the oration, the steamer Wilmington, Capt. Smith, started down the river on a pleasure excursion. We learn that the Captain carried a large and joyous family of both sexes with him, and that the trip was a most agreeable one.

Rehabite Celebration.

The Independent Order of Rechabites celebrated their first anniversary on the 4th inst. The procession, as it marched through our streets, presented a most beautiful appearance. Their Banner, painted by Mr. Thompson, is a beautiful specimen of art. We learn that the society numbers about 120 members, although only twelve months old. And when we reflect, that the principal object of the institution is to reform the drunkard, it cannot but be gratifying to our citizens to see its prosperity. The Rechabites celebrated the day at the Methodist Episcopal Church where an address was delivered by Mr. Burnett, of New York. We were not present on the occasion, but learn from those who were, that it was a beautiful and appropriate Orator.

The Tariff Bill.

We devote a large space in to-day's paper to the publication of the new tariff bill, as it passed the House of Representatives on Friday last, by a vote of 114 for, and 95 against it—19 majority; and we think, in doing so, we cannot better cater for the taste of our numerous readers. We might have synopsized it, but every one wants to see it in full. The debate on the bill was continued in the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 2nd instant, till 2 o'clock, P. M., when the voting on the various amendments began, which continued until 12 o'clock at night. Never, says the editor of the Union, was there witnessed a more exciting scene. The measure had many deadly and determined foes—foes, too, from a quarter from which there was least ground to expect them. The majority by which the bill passed the House, it will be seen, is only 19, although there is a nominal Democratic majority of between 50 and 60. This we had anticipated. Indeed, it was with feelings of no ordinary exultation, that we learned that the great measure of the day had been carried by even 19 majority. For we have been for a long while past, aware that the Democratic delegation from Pennsylvania were not sound on this great question, and we had but too good reason to doubt New York and Ohio. There are some men who call themselves Democrats, but who are, in reality, worse than the rankest Federalists—men who will permit self-interest to swerve them from their principles. Such are the Pennsylvania delegation. But we have reason to rejoice and be grateful, that the great measure has passed through the fiery ordeal. For although the bill, in all its details and features, is not such a one as we could desire, still it is infinitely superior to the act of 1842. It is substantially the same as when it came from the Committee of Ways and Means. A new schedule (I) was introduced as an amendment in Committee of the Whole, on Thursday. This amendment, introduced by Gen. McKay himself, comprises a list of articles bearing a duty of 40 per cent. Another amendment, made in the House, was the raising the duty upon spirituous liquors, from 75 to 100 per cent. The article of Salt, which, in General McKay's bill as reported to the House, was taxed 20 per cent., was put in the free list by the Committee of the Whole, but in the House it was again put in the schedule which pays 20 per cent. If the duties were not reduced one particle, there is one great and incalculable advantage which the present bill has over that of 1842. The present bill abolishes all minimum and specific duties. The final vote was taken on Friday the 3d, when the House adjourned over till Monday, in order that the 4th might be duly celebrated by the members.

The Vote on the Tariff Bill.

Many of our readers may be desirous of knowing how our own Representatives voted on the final passage of the Tariff Bill on the 4th instant. Every Democrat from North Carolina voted for the Bill, and every Federalist voted against it, and did all in his power to retain the oppressive and protective policy of the bill of abominations of '42. Let the names of BARRINGER, GRAHAM and DOCKERY be held up to the people of North Carolina, that they may know in future who are the deadly foes of their dearest interests. Yes, let the people of North Carolina reflect upon the conduct of these three Whigs, whom they have sent to Washington with commissions in their pockets to superintend and watch over their interests, and let them call upon them when they return, for an account of their stewardship. They have grossly and palpably betrayed the high trust confided to their keeping. So far as their little puny influence could extend, these three Federal Representatives have used it for the purpose of riveting the shackles of the plundering Tariff of 1842 upon the people of the South. If there be one State in the Union, upon whose shoulders the plundering act of the Federal Congress of '42 bears more heavily than another, that State is North Carolina; and still we find her own sons blindly dragged along after the wheels of party, not only failing to assist in removing the burden, but actually endeavoring to pile it on with even additional weight. How must the shylock capitalists of the North smile in their sleeves to see men so infatuated by a blind devotion to party, as to become the dupes of grinding and oppressive monopoly to the utter ruin of their own immediate constituents. The people of North Carolina will remember and yet put the seal of condemnation on the brows of these men. The only Whig

in the whole House, who voted for the modification of the Tariff, is Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama. For his manly independence, he deserves the praise of the whole South.

Will it pass the Senate?

This question seems to be asked with a great deal of solicitude, both by the friends and the foes of the House Bill. We think that there cannot be a doubt but that the Senate will take a correct view of the matter. Indeed, from the majority which we (the Democrats) have in that body, we think there cannot be a single doubt but that it will pass through the ordeal triumphantly. On Monday last, the Revenue Bill, as it passed the House, was brought up in the Senate. Its introduction gave rise to an animated debate, upon its reference to the Committee of Finance. The Democrats contending that it would only breed delay, were it thus referred. The motion to refer was lost by a vote of 24 to 22. It was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

J. J. McKAY.—Where so many made able speeches for the bill, it would be invidious to distinguish; but we cannot forbear to mention the able argument of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. McKay. He has borne the brunt of the labor of the day. He has worked for the great cause by day and by night; and to him let all honor be paid, as it is due.

The Union, of Friday last, in closing a long and able article on the passage of the Tariff Bill, pays Gen. McKay the high and deserved compliment contained in the paragraph which we quote above. Arduous and difficult, indeed, have been the labors imposed upon him by his country, during the present session of Congress, and ably and faithfully has he discharged them. We have not yet seen published the speech to which the Union alludes, but expect that it will make its appearance as soon as it can be corrected for the press. We remember, when last we had the pleasure of conversing with our distinguished Representative, with what deep anxiety he spoke on this subject, and with what firm determination he expressed himself, when speaking of the course he would pursue in the then approaching session of Congress. Well, indeed, does he deserve of the whole country; for ardently has he labored in the cause of equal rights. In the language of the Union, he has worked for the cause "by day and by night." Proud indeed, ought North Carolina to be, that she can boast of such a son. Emphatically should the Democratic party, in our State, be proud of James J. McKay, whose talents, experience and public services have given to him a weight in the national councils, which is the lot of few men to attain. Well and nobly has he redeemed, and more than redeemed, the pledges which he made to his constituents during the campaign of last summer. From our hearts do we congratulate Gen. McKay upon the happy and glorious termination of his labors on this question. If there be a situation in this world, of which any man has a right to be proud, it is that now occupied by our distinguished Representative. Possessing the full and overflowing confidence of his immediate constituents—having, by his talents, industry and integrity, secured the approbation and gratitude of the whole Democracy of the Union, and that, too, without any asking or seeking on his part, truly his reputation is one which might well be envied by any man in the country. For one, we trust, should his name be spared, to see him, in another session of Congress, filling even a higher position than the one which he now occupies. **NOUS VERRONS.**

Salt.

Salt is taxed 20 per cent. ad valorem, by the new Tariff Bill, as it passed the House on Friday last. In Committee of the Whole it was placed upon the free list, but before the Bill was put upon its final reading, it was again, by a very close vote, subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. In reference to this subject, the Chronicle has the following paragraph:

"Before the final vote was taken, a motion was made to strike out SALT from the list of articles made subject to a duty of 20 per cent., and place it on the free list, with Tea and Coffee. The motion failed, so that SALT will pay a duty of 20 per cent. should the bill become a law. Nearly all the Locofocos voted against striking out, including Messrs. Diggs, Clarke, Daniel, Dobbin, McKAY, and Reid, all of whom we suppose have harped and harped again when on the stump, on the terrible hardship suffered by the poor man in having his Salt taxed by the Whig Tariff. And now look at them; when it is proposed to take the duty off of Salt altogether, they vote against it. O hypocritical humbug, how long will your rule last?"

Now we have not a single doubt but that every one of these gentlemen denounced, as it was their duty to do, the enormous tax which the Whig Tariff of 1842, imposed upon this necessary of life. Does the Chronicle know what duty it is? We will inform him. It is, under the act of '42, eight cents a bushel of 66 lbs., or from one hundred to one hundred and twenty per cent. It was this enormous and unwarrantable tax which the Democratic party denounced. We do not know that any one of these gentlemen ever said that Salt ought to be admitted duty free. We don't think they ever did. Should the Bill which passed the House go into operation, the duty henceforth will be only about one and a half cents per bushel.—We ask if there is not some difference between this light duty and 8 cents a bushel, which it is now taxed, under the act of '42. For our own part, we approve of the vote. We think that most articles which are imported should be made to pay a moderate tax.

Later from Europe.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on the morning of the 4th inst. She brings Liverpool dates up to the 19th ult. We collate the following summary of her intelligence from our Northern exchanges.

The news of the victories of the 8th and 9th had been received in England, and had created quite a sensation. The Corn Bill is settled. It has passed the House of Lords, (in Committee of the Whole,) by a majority of 33 votes. It is now confidently anticipated that Sir Robert Peel will retire from public life, having accomplished all his great measures.

The demand for Cotton continued steady, although the article had declined $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The crops in England, at the sailing of the Britannia, bid fair to be very abundant.

The organ of the French Government is still pointing out the necessity of France and England's interfering, to protect Mexico from the rapacity (save the mark!) of the United States.

The Pope of Rome died on the 1st of June. It is said that Cardinal Franzoni will most likely succeed him.

They are the same.

If there was evidence wanting to demonstrate, beyond a possibility of doubt, that the modern whig party of the present day are the true and indubitable descendants of the old Federal party, the course which the former are pursuing with regard to the Mexican war, would put the matter beyond controversy. The old Federal party, during the last war with Great Britain, in the years 1811-'12 & '13, offered every possible opposition to their own country—denounced the war as an unholy and unrighteous one; and even went so far as publicly to express the wish that the British army, both by sea and land, should triumph over that of the United States. Every one, who is at all conversant with the history of the country, is familiar with the meeting and proceedings of the Hartford Convention. That Convention and its members were held up and denounced at the time, by the Republican party, as traitors to their country. They have since merited and received the execration of all American patriots. That very same party, only under a different name, and entirely wanting in the boldness which characterized the Federalists of that day, now exists in the country, and are now equally willing and ready to perpetrate moral treason against the Union. The only difference between them is, that the Federalists of 1812 struck openly and boldly, whilst their legitimate offspring, the modern whigs of the present day, stab insidiously in the dark. Just look at the course which they (the whig party) are pursuing towards the administration with regard to the Mexican war. We would be distinctly understood, and would, therefore, state, that our remarks are only applicable to the leaders of that party. Heaven forbid that we should, for a moment, think that the great masses of the whig party were obnoxious to the charge of treason towards their country. We believe that the great majority of that party are as good patriots as any in the land; but at the same time, we do affirm, that many of its leaders are guilty of MORAL TREASON. Since the declaration of war against Mexico by the United States, many of the leading presses of that party have been endeavoring to create the impression that their own country was in the wrong—that Mexico had done nothing to warrant our government in proceeding to the last resort of nations. Many of these presses have denounced it as an "unholy war, waged by the United States against a weak neighbor, for unholy purposes." Some have even gone so far as to wish that Gen. Taylor's gallant little army might be destroyed by the Mexicans. The very same species of factious opposition is waged by the whig press of the present day, against Mr. Polk's administration, that was directed against Mr. Madison's government during the last war with Great Britain. Now we for one hold that we should go for our country right or wrong. But when our country is right, as she undoubtedly is in the present war, we hold it to be treason of the very worst kind, to take the side of the enemy.—Not a whig paper which comes to our office, but has something in it, the object of which is to show that the United States is wrong in the present contest. This alone, if there was not another title of evidence to be found in the records of the country, is evidence "strong as holy writ," that the leaders of the whig party are identical in feelings and principles with the Blue Light Federalists of 1812. For our own part, we had much sooner that such men would come out at once in overt acts of treason. Then the people would see them in their true colors, and would soon put them down. But no; whilst having the will they are deficient in courage to act boldly and above board, and therefore they insidiously attack the country from beneath an assumed cloak of patriotism. The present war with Mexico was provoked by a series of acts on her part, which actually compelled the United States into the measure. We could not avoid it, if we were not determined to pocket every insult and wrong which she might think proper to heap upon us; and we must confess that the endeavors, upon the part of the whig press, to place their own country in a wrong and a false position, is more than we can bear with any sort of tolerable patience. When will the eyes of the people be opened to this treasonable conduct of the whig leaders?

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—The Ladies of Fayetteville, N. C., with a feeling of patriotic high commendable, have raised a subscription for the purchase of a piece of plate, to be presented to a Company of Riflemen organized in that place for service in Mexico.

We have been favored with a sight of the article, which was ordered from this city, and was manufactured by Mr. Moon. It is a handsome and massive Silver Goblet, of elegant proportions, and the engraving and inscription, executed by Mr. Wm. KENAN, are tasteful and appropriate. On one side of the goblet is a shield, surmounted by the United States Coat of Arms, within which is the following inscription:

Presented
by the Ladies of Fayetteville, N. C.,
to the Fayetteville Riflemen,
on the 4th of July, 1846,
as a token of esteem for their meritorious conduct in volunteering their services for the Mexican War.

The Fayetteville Riflemen may legitimately claim the honor of being the first volunteers in the present contest, as we understand that when the Lone Star Republic was incorporated among the family of States, the Riflemen

anticipating a collision with Mexico, tendered their services to government, whenever the occasion required them.

They are commended by Capt. BAYNE, editor of the Fayetteville North Carolinian, who thus proves that he is as ready to serve his country with his sword, as to wield his pen in the defence of her free institutions. Success attend him and his gallant corps.
Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

A BILL

REDUCING THE DUTY ON IMPORTS,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of December next, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following rates of duty—that is to say:

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule A, a duty of one hundred per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule B, a duty of forty per cent.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule C, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule D, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule E, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule F, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule G, a duty of five per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of December next, the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule H shall be exempt from duty.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the first day of December next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, and merchandise imported from foreign countries, and not specially provided for in this act, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which the invoice or entry shall not contain the weight or quantity or measure of goods, wares or merchandise now weighed or measured or gauged, the same shall be weighed, gauged or measured at the expense of the owner or consignee.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of December next, in lieu of the bounty heretofore authorized by law to be paid on the exportation of pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation thereof, if cured with foreign salt a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on the salt, and no more, to be ascertained under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, and merchandise imported after the passage of this act and which may be in the public stores on the second day of December next, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the twelfth section of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved August thirty, eighteen hundred and forty-two, shall be, and the same is hereby, so far modified that all goods imported from this side the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn may remain in the public stores for the space of one year instead of the term of sixty days prescribed in the said section; and that all goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn may remain in the public stores one year instead of the term of ninety days prescribed in the said section.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the owner, consignee, or agent of imports which have been actually purchased, on entry of the same, to make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice, as in his opinion may raise the same to the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country whence the importation shall have been made, or in which the goods imported shall have been originally manufactured or produced, as the case may be; and to add thereto all costs and charges which under existing laws would form part of the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which the duties should be assessed. And it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same may be imported, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained in accordance with the provisions of existing laws; and if the appraised value thereof shall exceed by ten per centum or more the value so declared upon the entry, then, in addition to the duties imposed by law on the same there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on such appraised value: *Provided, nevertheless,* That under no circumstances shall the duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice value; any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if, upon the examination of any parcel, package or quantity of goods of which entry has been made, the appraisers of the United States shall be of the opinion that the same are undervalued by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent with the intention of defrauding the revenue of the United States, it shall be lawful for the collector within whose district the same may be entered, the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury first being obtained, if in his opinion, the same shall be advisable, to take such goods for the use of the United States. And such collector shall cause such goods to be sold at public auction within twenty days from the time of taking the same, in the manner prescribed by law for the sale of unclaimed goods; and the proceeds of such sale shall be placed forthwith into the treasury of the United States; and such collector is hereby authorized to pay out of the accruing revenue, to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of the goods so taken, the value thereof as declared in the entry and five per centum upon such amount in addition thereto; and the said collector shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, with his accounts of the customs, a statement showing the amount of monies so paid, the amount of duties chargeable on the goods so taken, and the amount of proceeds paid into the treasury; and this section shall be in force until the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, unless otherwise directed by Congress.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the duties of any collector, naval officer, or surveyor, and the clerks employed by any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or appraiser, who are not by existing laws required to be sworn, shall, before entering upon their respective duties, or, if already employed, before continuing in the discharge thereof, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation faithfully and diligently to perform such duties, and to use their best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds upon the revenue of the United States; which oath or affirmation shall be administered by the collector of the port or district where the said duties or clerks may be employed, and shall be of a form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That no officer or other person connected with the navy of the United States, shall, under any pretence, in the

port in any ship or vessel of the United States any goods, wares, or merchandise liable to the payment of any duty.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SCHEDULE A.

Brandy and other spirits distilled from grain, or other materials; cordials, absynthe, arrack, caracac, kirschen wasser, liqueurs, maraschino, ratafia, and all other spirituous beverages of a similar character.

SCHEDULE B.

Alabaster and spar ornaments; almonds; anchovies, sardines, and all other fish preserved in oil; camphor refined; cassia; cloves; composition tops for tables, or other articles of furniture, comfits, sweetsmeats, or fruit preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses; currants; dates; figs; ginger root, dried or green; glass cut; mace; manufactures of cedar wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood and satin wood; nutmegs; pimento; prepared vegetables, meats, poultry and game, sealed or enclosed in cases or otherwise; prunes; raisins; scagliola tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; segars, snuff, paper segars, and all other manufactures of tobacco; wines, Burgundy, champagne, claret, Madeira, port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of wines.

SCHEDULE C.

Argentine, alabaster or German silver; manufactured or unmanufactured; ale, beef and porter, in casks or bottles; articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal; articles worn by men, women or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part, by hand; asses' skins; balsams, essences, essences, extracts, salts, perfumes and tinctures, used either for the toilet or for medicinal purposes; baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palm-leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, not otherwise provided for; bay rum; beads, of amber, composition or wax, and all other beads; benzoin, bologna sausages; bracelets, braids, chains, curls, or ringlets, composed of hair, or of which hair is a component part; braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India rubber, not otherwise provided for; brooms and brushes of all kinds; canes, real and imitation, and mosaics, real and imitation, when set in gold, silver, or other metal; canes and sticks for walking, finished or unfinished; capers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; corals; earthen, China, and stone ware, and all other wares composed of earth and mineral substances, not otherwise provided for; fire crackers; flutes, braids, plaits, sparteers, and willow squares, used for making hats or bonnets; glass tumblers, plain, moulded or pressed, not cut or printed; hats and bonnets for men, women and children, composed of straw, satin straw, chip grass, palm leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for; caps, hats, muffs and tips of fur, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component material; caps, gloves, leggings, mitts, socks, stockings, wave shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made from frames, worn by men, women or children, and not otherwise provided for; card cases, pocket books; shell boxes, souvenirs, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed; carpets, carpeting, hearth rugs, bedsteads, and other portions of carpeting, being either Arabian, Brussels, Ingrain, Saxony, Turkey, Venetian, Wilton, or any other similar fabric; carriages and parts of carriages; cayenne pepper; cleeves; cinnamon; cloaks and parts of cloaks; clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, sempstress, or manufacturer; coach and harness furniture of all kinds; coal; coke and culm of coal; combs of all kinds; compositions of glass or paste, when set; confectionary of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; coral, cut or manufactured, cotton goods, gimps, and galleons; court-plaster; crayons of all kinds; cutlery of all kinds; diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies and other precious stones, and imitations of precious stones, when set in gold, silver, or other metal; dolls and toys of all kinds; epaulets, galleons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses and wings of gold, silver, or other metal; fans and fire screens of every description, of whatever material composed; feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed; frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, finished or unfinished; furniture, cabinet and household; ginger, ground; grapes; gum benzoin or benjamin; hair pencils; hat bodies of cotton; hemp, unmanufactured; honey; human hair, cleaned or prepared for use in ink and powder; iron, in bars, blooms, bolts, loops, pigs, rods, slabs, or other form, not otherwise provided for; castings of iron; old or scrap iron; vessels of cast iron; japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; jewelry, real or imitation; jet and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof; lead pencils; macaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations; manufactures of the bark of the cork tree, except corks; manufactures of bone, shell, horn, pearl, ivory, or vegetable ivory; manufactures, articles, vessels and wares, not otherwise provided for, of brass, copper, gold, iron, lead, pewter, platinum, silver, tin, or other metal, or of which either of those metals or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value; manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tamboured in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle, or other process; manufactures of articles, vessels and wares of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; colored, stained, or painted glass; glass crystals for watches; glasses or pebbles for spectacles; paintings on glass, porcelain glass; manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures and articles of marble, marble paying tiles, and all other marble more advanced in manufacture than in slabs or blocks in the rough; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures, articles and wares of papier mache; manufactures of wood, or of which wood is a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for; medicinal preparations, not otherwise provided for; metallic pens; mineral waters; molasses; muskets, rifles and other fire-arms; nuts, not otherwise provided for; oil-colors of every description, of whatever material composed; ochres and ochry earths used in the composition of painters colors, whether dry or ground in oil; oils, volatile, essential or expressed, and not otherwise provided for; olive oil, in casks, other than salad oil; olive salad oil, and all other olive oil, not otherwise provided for; olives; paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, and all other paper not otherwise provided for; paper boxes and all other fancy boxes; paper envelopes; parasols and sunshades; parchment; pepper; plated and gilt ware of all kinds; playing cards; plums; potatoes; red chalk pencils; saddlery of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; salmon, preserved; sewing silk, in the